

THE
INFALLIBLE
BANK NOTE EXPOSITOR,
el **AND** *o*
DETECTOR;

FOR THE USE OF ALL CLASSES—THE POOR
AS WELL AS THE RICH.

BY WHEELER M. GILLET.

1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By the term **PUBLIC** the author means all classes of society the agricultural, the mechanical, the manufacturing, the commercial—in a word, every class, whether their business be extensive or limited, who receive and pay out **BANK NOTE CURRENCY**. And where can the man be found, who can exclude paper money, and do business? To be more particular in this age of enterprise, where can we find the individual employed in **LABOR**, trade or speculation, whose every day transactions are not more or less connected with a **BANK NOTE CURRENCY**?

This work is intended for all, whether rich or poor—the man who handles his thousands, and the poor man who receives his allowance of a few dollars each week. The object of the author is to scatter through society a comprehensive, yet particular system, by which every man may, at a glance, detect, without fail, any, and every **COUNTERFEIT**, **SPURIOUS** or **ALTERED** note.

Nothing of this kind has ever been laid before the public; and if it is said, as some no doubt will say, that our Monthly Detectors, are a standard by which false bank notes may be known, we will proceed to show that little dependance can be placed on the Detectors, unless the person have a genuine bill to compare with the counterparts they mention.

note may be known. Therefore no great dependance can be placed upon the Monthly Counterfeit Detector, unless you have the genuine bill to compare with the counterfeit.

As an instance of the great injury to the laboring classes, and those not familiar with the means of detecting counterfeit paper money, we cite the STATE BANK OF INDIANA. No one would refuse a genuine note of this bank, but counterfeiters are so abundant, that very many refuse its notes altogether, because of their inability to tell the good from the bad notes. Then again, these Detectors only circulate in the hands of merchants, bankers, and a very few others, and the class who lose most by counterfeits, are

There are thousands of business men who are in the habit of refusing notes purporting to have been issued by certain banks known to be perfectly safe and substantial ; and the refusal is in consequence of the multiplicity of counterfeits on said banks, and the person so refusing, being unable to detect the false, and know it from the genuine. This evil will, we trust, be remedied by means of this comprehensive compilation.

ject, they would soon discover that the time which would be required to learn the use of these implements in secret, could be much more profitably employed in any *honest* occupation.'

We will add, that although the above extract was written years ago, the obstacle has never been effectually overcome by counterfeiters to this day. There are many other obstacles added since that time; they consist principally in the perfection of the genuine work, and the power of producing, by means of *dies*, a number of plates of any given picture.

it was made up of separate lines, which will be found to be the case when examined closely. When counterfeiters attempt to imitate this, it is done with the graver, and on close examination the lines will be found uneven, so that some will be blacker than others, and this produces a scratchy appearance, as though a person had attempted to imitate ruling with a fine pen. This same ruling engine is often used to produce skies or clouding on a landscape, or in the back grounds of the portraits we see on good bills. Wherever this ruling is imitated with the graver, it will invariably look scratchy, as before mentioned.

This ruling is not used by genuine engravers for *all* skies or clouding on pictures, but when the sky is done with lines

exact place. They sometimes make a genuine note transparent with oil, and then pick through the paper on the plate, and thus get the outlines of all on a bill. Sometimes the ink is loosened on the genuine bill by means of alkalis, and then they coat the plate with wax, and transfer the whole thing directly on the copper plate; but although they thus get a perfect drawing on the copper, they have yet to engrave the whole work; and as we have shown, much of the work on a genuine note is done with machinery, therefore, as they are obliged to cut every thing with the graver

Brought this "Infelible Exposition"

April 29. 1932. at Bannockburn Ill

Marshall Graham Hill

May 23. 1932. At St. Louis. After Mt.

These are a kind of note got up for the purpose of a fraud entire, as they are not copies even of good notes. Nor has the bank by which they purport to have been issued, any existence; or they may take the name of some bank that is not doing business, i. e. defunct.

Sometimes a plate that has been engraved by regular bank note engravers for some bank, may have by theft, robbery or some other means, fallen into the hands of rogues—and they simply alter the name, which may be a single word in the title, and the name of the place where the bank pretends to be, and then issue a note on an imaginary bank, and take it far from *home*, and put it in circulation. They may be detected by the difference in the quality of the genuine

the title and the name of the place, and print in some other name of some bank and place. The engraving being good, the bill is apt to pass readily. If a person does not know what the genuine bill is like, a very close examination according to the rules will *surely* enable a person to detect the alteration.

We now proceed to state the few rules necessary to detect *counterfeit, spurious and altered notes*. If a person will observe these rules carefully, he can detect bad money with great certainty.

ures appear on the note, the drapery or dress of the person on the genuine will show the folds and fit of the dress to the figure of the person ; but on a counterfeit you will see the folds of the dress are not seen, or they are very obscure, and the appearance of it is stiff and unnatural and the lines will look scratchy and uneven.

The faces, features and limbs, on a good note, look clear and natural ; but counterfeiters do as little as possible on faces, for the reason that the human countenance is one of the very hardest of all things to do well.

RULE III.

This rule relates to the lettering on the face of the note.—
The first or principal thing to examine is the *title*, or name of the bank. This is always engraved as perfectly as possible on genuine bills, and being the most prominent line on the bill, will readily show any imperfection of the engraving. In most counterfeits the letters are badly shaped, and do not always stand up straight, but some one will lean a little one

can be seen plainly, will often be sufficient to detect a bad note.

RECAPITULATION.

FIRST.—Observe the bill; look for a general dark, neat appearance.

SECOND.—See the principal picture in the centre of the note; see if the sky is clear in effect—not scratches; are the faces, &c., distinct, the expression easy; does the drape-ry or dress look natural, and show the folds? Examine the portraits and see if they look natural; then the medal.

different counties of the State of Ohio, has never failed to detect a counterfeit note, without knowing what bank it was on. And by the application of the same rules, any person can detect a counterfeit, spurious or altered bank note. The author, in presenting this work to the public, feels that he has succeeded in benefiting the community at large, in a very important business; and the certificates of business men of all classes—of the poor as well as the wealthy—confirm him in the conviction he feels of having

*See a genuine note on the State Bank of Ohio.

